USSR/Medicine - Diphtheria, Scarlet fever

FD-2311

Card 1/1

Pub 148 - 12/36

Author

: Guslits, S. V.

Title

: Some present-day problems of the epidemiology of the most im-

portant "children's" infections (Comm 3)

Periodical

: Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 37-38, Feb 1955

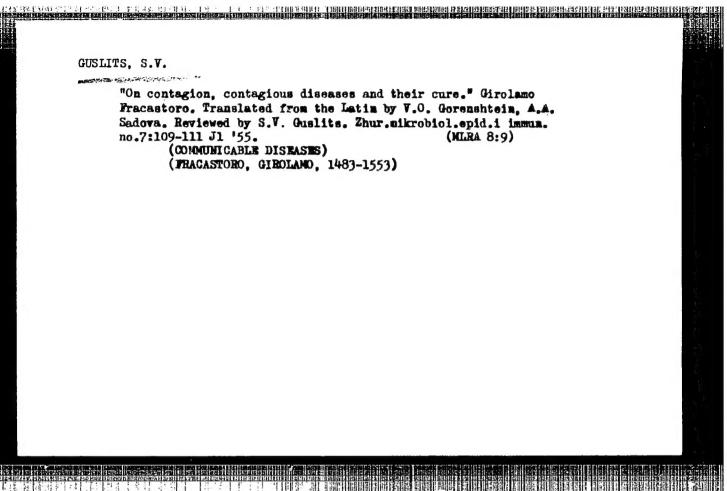
Abstract

: Discusses the problem of healthy carriers of the causative factors of diphtheria and scarlet fever and the susceptibility of human beings to these diseases. Assumes that practically all human beings are susceptible to infection, as shown by the high ratio of bacillus carriers in foci of diphtheria, but that most of them have the disease in a very mild form. One reference, USSR, since 1940.

•

Institution : Chair of Epidemiology, Central Institute of Advanced Training for

Physicians



GUSLITS, S.V.; SIAVIN, G.P.; AGAYONOV, V.I.; BEZDENEZHNYKH, I.S.;

"Course in specialized epidemiology." V.A.Bashenin. Reviewed by
S.V.Guslits and others. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27
no.3:104-108 Mr' 56.

(EPIMEMIOLOGY) (BASHENIN, V.A.)

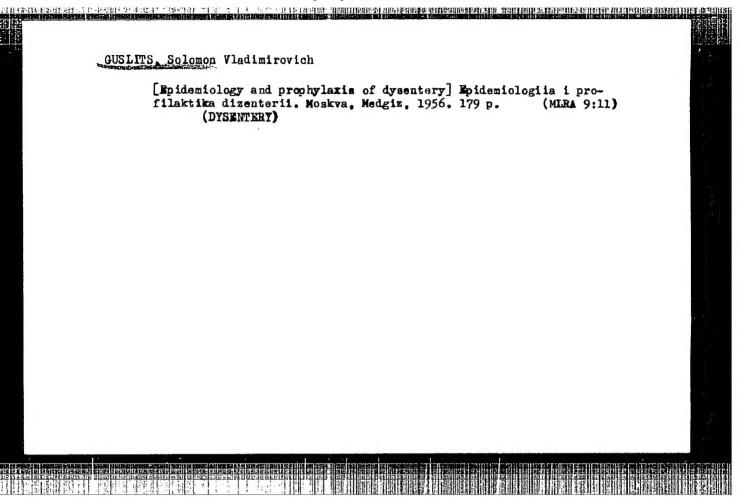
GUSLITS, S.V. (Moskva)

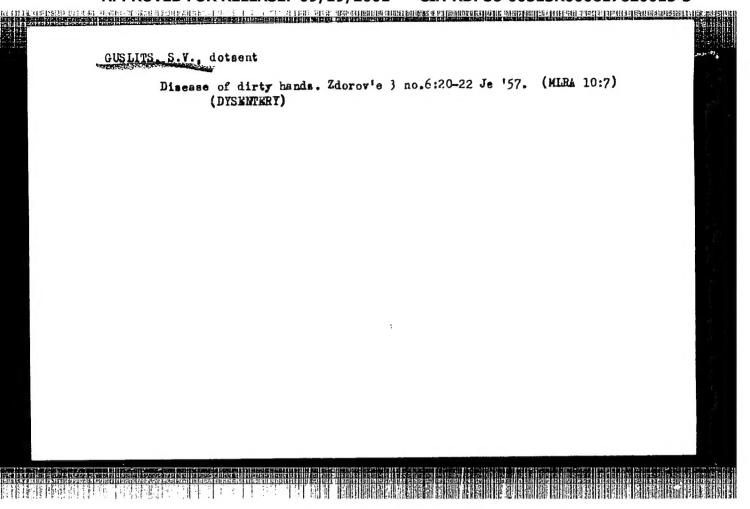
Instruction in epidemiology in higher medical schools. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no. 5:94-95 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

l. Iz kafedry epidemiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (EPIDEMIOLOGY, educ. in Russia)

Chair Epikemestopy, and and ader having they were

GUSLITS, S.V. "The common cold and its control" by B.B.Koiranskii. Reviewed by S.V.Guslits. Zhur.mikrobiol.spid. i immun. 27 no.11:98-100 N '56. (GOLD (DISKASE)) (KOIRANSKII, B.B.)





ALYMOV, A.Ye., prof.; GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent; YNLKIN, I.I., prof.;

ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; HEMIROVSKAYA, A.I., kend.med.nauk;

STEPAHOV, I.R., dotsent; BSLIZOV, P.P., red.; BEL'CHIZOVA,

Yu.S., tend.med.

[Course in epidemiology] Kurs epidemiologii. Pod red.

I.I.Elkina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1958.

(MIRA 13:1)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

PASTERNAK, N.A.; RAVICH, I.V.; GUNLITS, S.V.

Treatment of diphtherial carriers with antibiotics of the tetracycline series with ecmoline. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:82-85 km-Ap '58.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Eafedry mikrobiologii i epidemiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

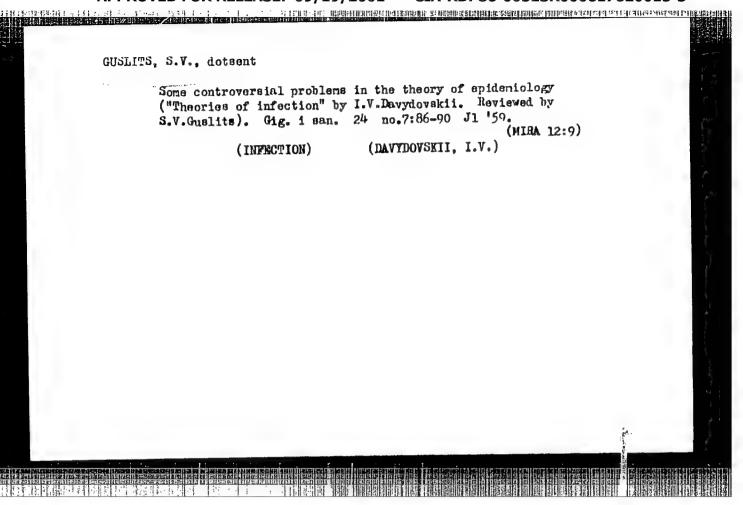
(DIHTHERIA, transmission, prev. ther. of carriers with ecmoline with totracycline (Rus))

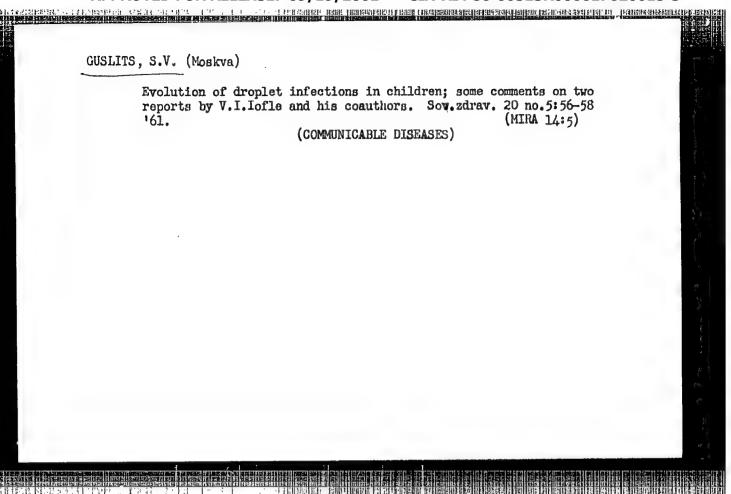
(TETRACYCLINE, ther. use, diphtherial carriers, with ecmoline (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, therap. use, ecmoline ther. of diphtherial carriers, with tetracyclines (Rus))

GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent

Review of IA.E. Timen's book "Epidemiological significance of laboratory diagnosis of typhus, paratyphoid fever, and the carrying of bacteria." Sov.med. 23 no.9:150-151 S '59. (MIRA 13:1) (TYPHUS FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER) (TIMEN, IA.E.)



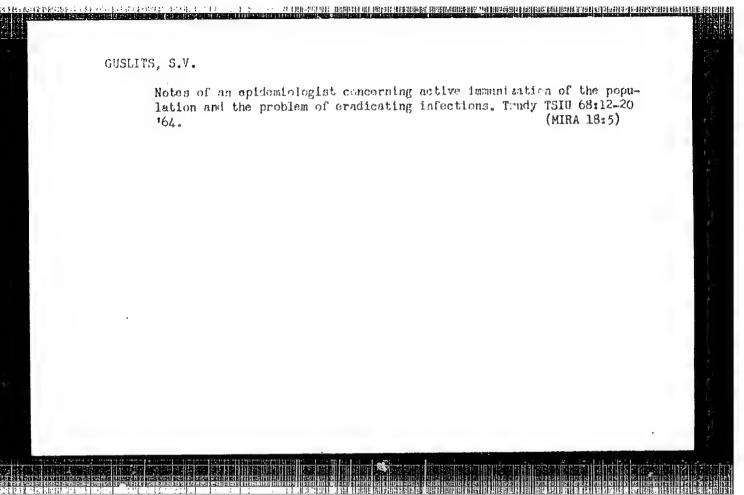


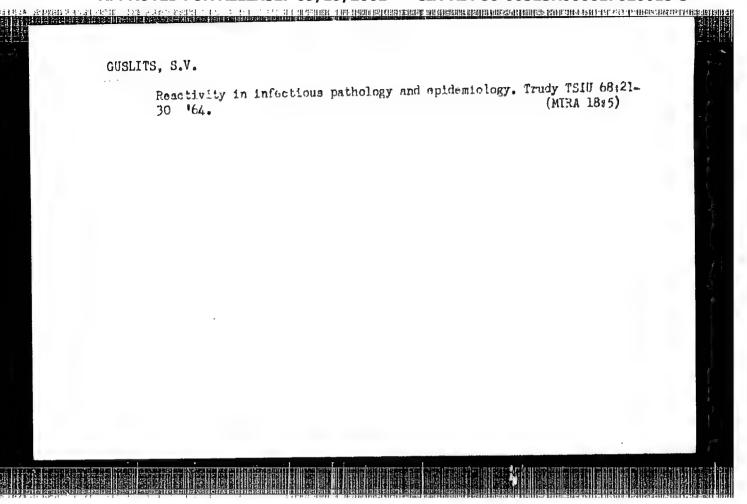
GUSLITS (Moscow), S. V.

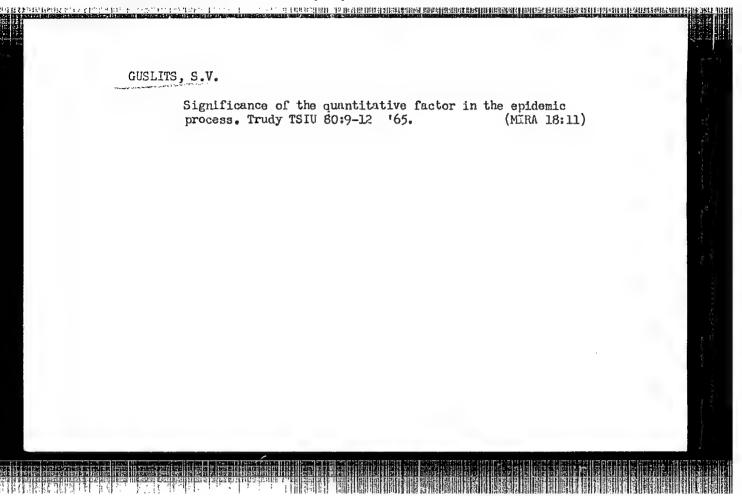
"Modern Problems of the Theory of Epidemiology."

Report presented at the Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Inst. of Epidemiology and Hygiene (DIEG) devoted to problems of Epidemiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Virology and Parasitology, held in Dushanbe, December 1962. (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhibistana, Dushanbe, No 3, 1963 pp 10-11.)

Docent of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians



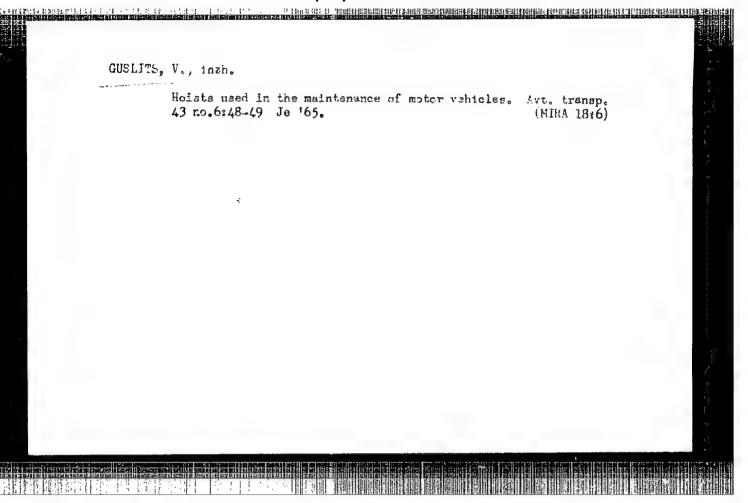




CUSLITS, V., inzh.; SABININA, L., inzh.

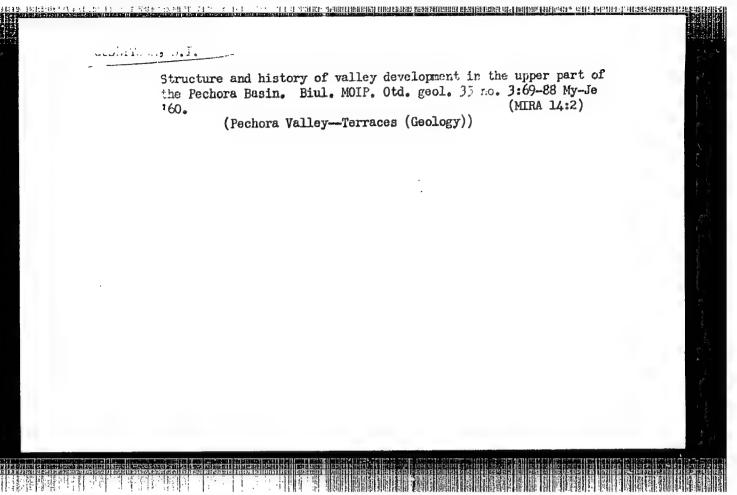
Device for overturning passenger cars. Av.transp. 40 no.7:23-25
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Garages-Equipment and supplies)



GUSLITS, V., inzh.

The P-102 dumping gear. Avt. transp. 43 no.12:21-22 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

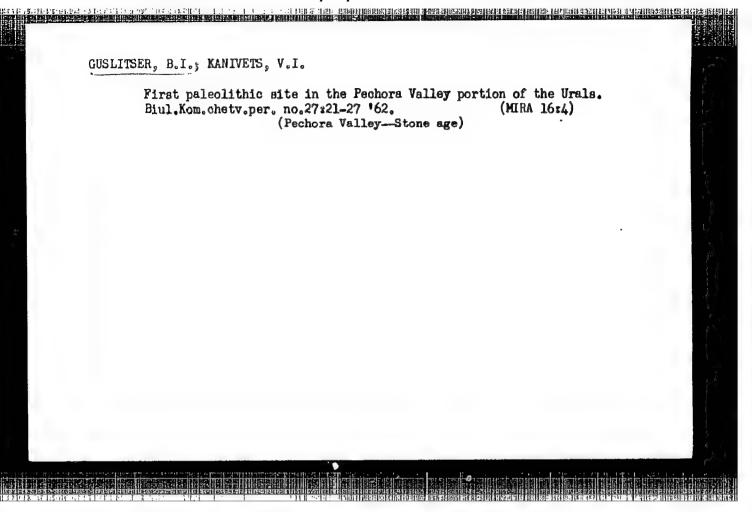


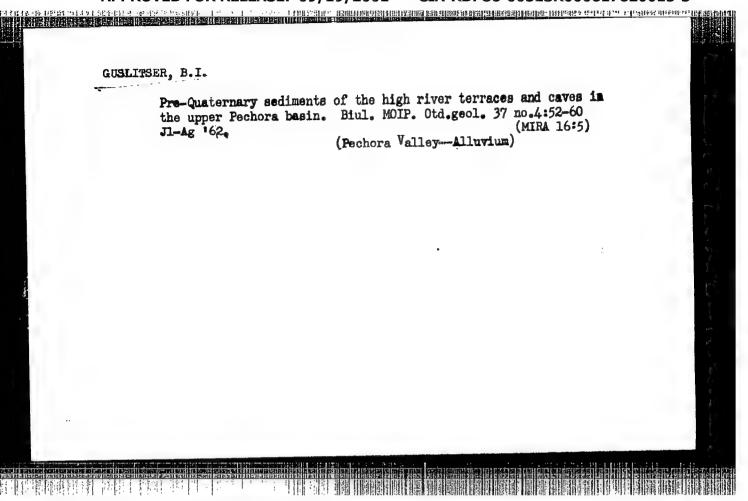
GUSLITSER, B.I.; KANIVETS, V.I.

Caves of the Pechora territory as a source for studying the Quaernary. Izv.Komi fil.Geog.ob-va SSSR nel.7:45-59 '62.

(Pechora Valley—Gaves)

(Pechora Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)





GUSLITSER, Boris Isaukovich; KANIVETS, Vyacheslav II'ich;
EADER, O.N., otv. red.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., otv. red.

[Caves in the Pechora Valley portion of the Urals]
Peshchery Pechorskogo Urala. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 132 p.

(MIRA 18:11)

EELKIN, A.; BORISOV, A.; GENIN, B.; GUSLITSER, I.; GRUZDEV, V.; DICH,S.;
DUSEYEVA, Ye.; IECOROVA, A.; ZAK, S.; KAZYMOV, A.; KRUPENNIKOVA,Ye.;
KONKIN, A.; MCGILEVSKIT, Ye.; PAKSHVER, A.; SMELKOV, G.;
GHICHKHIANI, A.; CHUGUNOV, K.; SHIFRIN, L.; YUNOVICH, E.

Sergei Alekseevich Tairov. Khim.volok. no.3:79 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Tairov, Sergei Alekseevich)

GUSLITSER, I.I.; VIKTOROV, A.Ye., red.

[Organization of unloading and bucking operations at the lower landings of logging roads] Organizateiis razgruzochno-raskriszhe-vochnykh rabot na nizhnikh skladakh lesovoznykh dorog. Ioshkar-Ola, 1957. 63 p. (MIRA 14:4)

GUSLITSER, I.I.

Selecting similarity constants and scales in modeling loading and unleading units with flexible couplings for round lumber. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.10:33-38 164.

(MIRA 18:10)

GUSLITSER, I.Z.; KAZYMOV, A.A.

New ventilation method at viscose-producing plants. Khim.volok. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy iskuastvennogo volokna. (Rayon) (Factory-Heating and ventilation)

GUSLITSER, L.N. (Kiyev-71, ul. Khorevaya, 4, kv.2); BYALIK, V.V., student (Kiyev-1, ul. Kalinina, 3, kv.3)

Sarcomas developing cicatrices of gunshot wounds. Vopr. onk. 9 no.4:95-98 '63.

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. Ye.I.Chayka) Kiyevskogo Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni imeni akademika Bogomol'tsa meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-dotsent V.D.Bratus').

GUSLITSER, L.N.

Registration of oncological patients and its relation to new conditions of the oncological service. Vop. onk. 10 no.6:106-107

*64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz organ'zatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med.nauk G.I.Ivakhnc) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovateliskogo instituta eksperimenta'iney i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR R.Ye." etskiy). Adres avtora: Kiyev, 108, Vasilikovskaya, 65, Ukrainsliy institut eksperimentaliney i klinicheskoy onkologii.

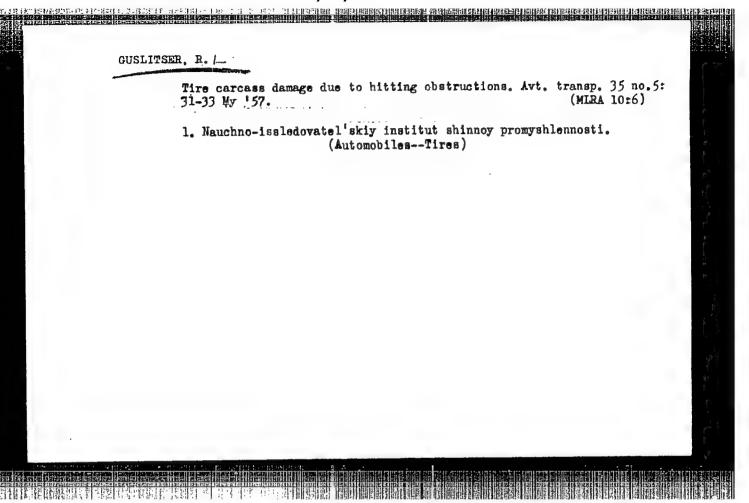
RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S. (Kiyev, 73, ul. Volkovskaya, d.7); QUSLITSER, L.N. (Kiyev, 71. ul. Khorevaya, d.4, kv.2)

On the 50th anniversary of the First All-Russian Congress on Control of Cancerous Diseases. Vop. onk. 10 no.5:118-121 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksporimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR R.Ye.Kavetskiy).

Occurrence of malignant neoplasms among the pep lation of Crimea Province of the U.S.S.h. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:106-102 '65. (MBA 18:9)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med. nauk G.I.Ivakhno) Ukrainskogo nauchno-isaledovateliskogo instituta eksperimentalinoy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - akademii AN UkrSSR R.Ye.Kavetskiy).



GUSLITSER. R. L. Cand Tech Soi -- (diss) "Methods of etudy of the strength was found of the strength of automobile was, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR.

Mos Automechanical Inst), 100 copies (KL, 13-58, 96)

AUTHORS: Guslitser, R.L., Kozimin, L.V. SOV/113-58-4-16/21

经产品的表面,我们就是一个人的证式,我们还是一个人的,这个人,一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是 第一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人的证式,我们就是一个人

TITLE: Elastic Rims for Tires (Elastichnyye obody dlya shin)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp 44-45 (USSR)

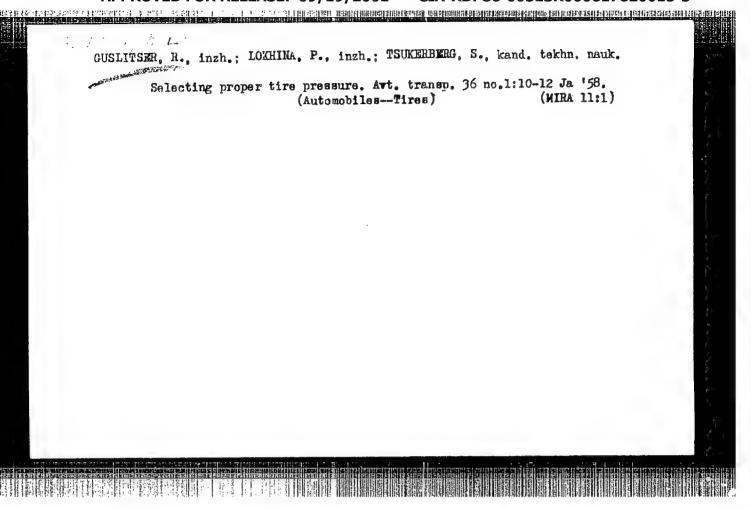
ABSTRACT: After having remarked on the advantages of elastic rims for tires, the author discusses designs and principles applied

in this direction in West Europe, mainly in West Germany. There are 2 diagrams and 5 references (Transliter-

ated titles of 4 German and 1 French journal)

1. Tires--Equipment 2. Materials--Design

Card 1/1



SOV/138-59-4-21/26

AUTHOR: Guslit

Guslitser, R.L.

TITLE:

An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car Suspensions (Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye

soveshchaniye po podveskam avtomobiley)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, p 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting was held from 16th to 19th February, 1959 at the Nauchno-issledovatel skiy avtomobil ny i avtomotor

institut (Research Institute for Automobiles and Buses, NAMI). Representatives of car factories, research institutes and members of teaching institutes heard 24 lectures and reviews. The chief designer of NAMI, A.A.Lipgart, reviewed improvements in car suspensions, and many papers dealt with rubber-pneumatic suspensions. A.M. Gorelik (NAMI) discussed pneumatic rubbercord suspensions, drawing attention to their advantages, and also spoke of their use abroad. R.A.Akopyan (LAZ)

Card 1/2

referred to their adoption in public transport e.g. in

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SOV/138-59-4-21/26

An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car Suspensions
the bus LAZ-695E. V.A. Galashin (MVTU) reviewed the
work on rubber-cord diaphragms for car suspensions,
which has been carried out in the Leningrad Tyre
Factory, and the work of MVTU im. Bauman. Further
lectures were read by R.L. Guslitser (NIIShP), M.G.
Parkhilovskiy (GAZ), V.B. Tsimbalin etc. which dealt
with experimental work on car suspension, their efficiency
under various conditions etc. R.V. Rotenberg's discussion on the use of computers for engineering calculations was of outstanding interest. Ya. M. Pevzner
discussed the road-holding properties of cars.

Card 2/2

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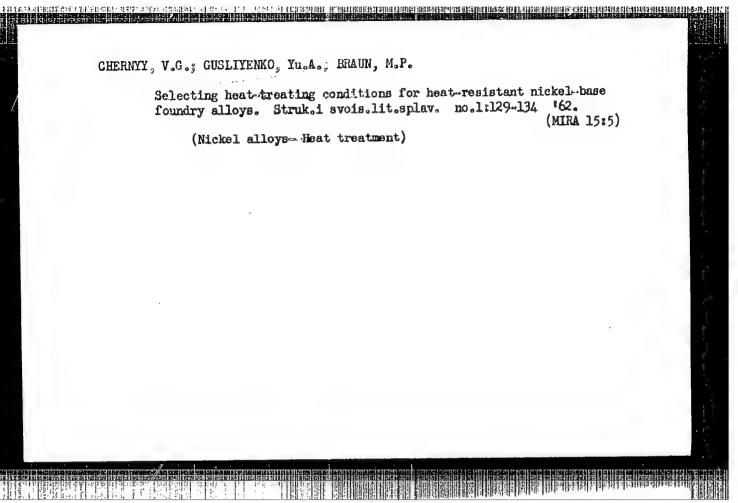
BIDERMAN, Vadim L'vovich; GUSLITSER, Ruyim L'vovich; ZAKHAROV, Sergey Petrovich; NENAKHOV, Boris Viktorovich; SELEZNEV, Ivan Ivanovich; TSUKERBERG, Solomon Maksimovich; BUKHIN, B.L., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Motor-vehicle tires; design, construction, testing, and operation] Avtomobil'nye shiny i konstruktsiia, raschet, ispytanie, ekspluatatsiia. [By] V.L.Biderman i dr. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 382 p. (MIRA 16:12) (Motor vehicles-Tires)

GUSLIYENKO, Yu.A. [Huslitenko, IU.O.]; CHERNYY, V.G. [Chornyi, V.H.]

X-ray determination of the dimensions of mosaic blocks of the macrocrystalline EI-437 alloy. Ukr. fiz.zhur. 5 no.4:577-578 J1-4g '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvolutva AN USSR.
(X-ray crystallography) (Alloys)



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5/126/62/013/005/029/031 E073/E535

Chernyy, V.G., Gusliyenko, Yu.A. AUTHORS:

On the crystal structure changes in nimonic type

TITLE: alloys during ageing

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.5, 1962,

In earlier studies of the superfine crystalline structure of a fine-grain alloy during ageing, the first of the authors found that the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the solid solution TEXT: remained practically unchanged up to 850°C and he assumed that this was due to the small initial size of the mosaic blocks was due to 6 me small interest size of $(6.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm})$. In the work described here, the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the solid solution after ageing of an alloy of the same composition as before (19.55% Cr, 2.38% Ti, 0.59% Al, 0.035% C, rest nickel), with various block dimensions in the initial state, were studied. Quenching after various holding times at 1080°C enabled obtaining specimens with mosaic blocks of 6.5 x 10⁻² cm, 6.5 x 10⁻² cm and over 10⁻² cm. After quenching, the specimens were held for four hours at 400 to 900°C. X-ray Card 1/3

S/126/62/013/005/029/031 E073/E535

On the crystal structure ...

diffraction patterns were obtained by means of ionization and photographic methods using K_{α} radiation of copper. mosaic blocks in the solid solution were 6.5×10^{-5} cm after quenching their dimensions remained unchanged up to 700°C and increased slightly on heating above 700°C. If these dimensions in the initial quenched state were 6.5 x 10-2 cm, they did not change with ageing. Rejection of an intermetallide phase after ageing at 700 to 750°C (maximum hardness of the alloy) produced in the solid solution stresses of the order of 20 kg/mm² which are considerably lower than the strength of the alloy. The stresses calculated from the type II distortions were of the same order of The stresses at the boundary matrix-intermetallide were of the same order as the strength. This should not lead to mechanical breaking up of the structure since the strength in the microvolumes is undoubtedly higher than the strength in the Theoretical calculations confirm the experimentally macrovolume. obtained data. Thus, the earlier arrived at conclusion is confirmed that the improvement in strength of nimonic alloys during ageing is not due to the breaking up of the mosaic Card 2/3

On the crystal structure ...

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E073/E535

blocks and of the solid solution. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR

(Institute of Foundry Production AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1961

cord 1/3

Card 3/3

RECEED

CIA-RDP86-905Y3R000617620015-3" 27950 /60/0596 \$/185/60/0506 D274/D306 ASE: 09/19/2001 X-ray determination of size of mosaic blocks in array of the large-grain allow EI-137 Gusliyenko, Yu.O. and Chornyy, V.G. Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1960, 577-578 A-ray determination of size of mosaic EI-437 aging of the large-grain alloy The size of the mosaic blocks of the effects. 0.035% G.1:

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The size of the mosaic blocks inction 0.59% Al. 0.000 G.1000 G. 18 7500 AU'I'HORS: ized specimens were tempered from heat treatment specimens 4 hours. The After 5cm. at each temperature URS 501 for and cooled in water of 6.5.10 kept and cooled a size They were by means of the appraratus URS 501 for blocks 400-9000C. Were taken by means of the appraratus were taken by means of the appraratus under the solid were to temperature under the solid were to temperature under the solid were unde TITLE: PERIODICAL:

27958 S/185/60/005/004/021/021 D274/D306

X-ray determination...

structural analysis and ionization recording. The size of the blocks was determined according to the intensity of interference, by means of Darwin's formula. The yield strength was measured by a "Vickers"-type device, with a diamond pyramid at a load of 30 kg. The results of the investigation are shown in a figure. It is evident from the figure that the mosaic blocks of the solid solution do not diminish in size over the entire temperature range. At temperatures from room temperature to 650°C, the size of the blocks remained practically unchanged. Above 700°C, the size increased, though slightly. The yield strength of the alloy remained unchanged (150 kg/mm²) up to 400°C. Further heating led to a slight increase (150 kg/mm²) up to 400°C. Further heating led to a slight increase in yield strength (190 kg/mm² at 500°C and 200 kg/mm² at 600°C); this is apparently due to the formation of a K-state in the alloy. A considerable increase in yield strength was observed at temperatures of 650-750°C. (At temperatures of 700-750°C, a maximum number of intermetal phases is formed, according to the results of other investigators). To these temperatures corresponds also large dispersion of blocks in the &'-phase. In conclusion, in the aging of

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X-ray determination ...

the large-grain alloy EI-437 (just as in the aging of the small-grain alloy), the increase in yield strength is not related to a reduction in the size of the mosaic blocks. There are I figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION:

Instytut lyvarnogo vyrobnytsva AN USSR (Institute

for Foundry Products AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED:

March 7, 1960

V

Card 3/3

5/743/62/000/001/008/008

AUTHORS: Chernyy, V.G., Gusliyenko, Yu.A., Braun, M.P.

TITLE: Selection of a heat-treatment regime for a cast heat-resistant nickel-

based alloy.

SOURCE: Struktura i svoystva litykh splavov. no.l. Inst. lit. proizv. AN USSR.

Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1962, 129-134.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation intended to study the factors that determine the strength characteristics at ordinary and elevated teleperatures of a cast multiply-alloyed high-temperature Ni alloy. The investigation was performed by means of X-ray diffraction analysis, which indicated the dependence of the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the matrix and of the intermetallic phase of the alloy on the temperature (T) and the pre-quench holding time, as well as the variation of the magnitude of the nonuniformity of the crystalline-lattice parameter of the alloy, the crystalline-lattice parameters and the magnitude of the distortions of the third kind in the crystalline lattices of the intermetallic compounds and the matrix, and the composition of the carbide phases. The investigations were conducted on the VPC-50M (URS-50I) diffractometer and the VPC-55 (URS-55) X-ray equipment with Cu, Cr, and Co radiation. The dimensions of the blocks of

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Selection of a heat-treatment regime for ...

5/743/62/000/001/008/008

the intermetallic phase were determined by the width of the (111) interference; line. The dimensions of the blocks of the matrix mosaic of the alloy and the nonuniformity of its lattice parameter were obtained by means of a harmonic analysis of the shape of the (111) interferences. In addition, the dimensions of the matrix blocks of the alloy were determined from the change in the integral intensity of the (111) lines. Corrections for the non-monochromaticity of the radiation and the geometric conditions of the experiment were introduced. The investigation comprised tests of the following characteristics also: Modulus of elasticity (ME) characteristic temperature, dynamic distortions of the crystalline lattice, grain size, tensile strength, Vickers hardness, amount of intermetallic phase, and microstructure. The characteristic temperature and the magnitude of the dynamic distortion were calculated from the ME data. Upon suitable heat treatment, the alloy contained two basic phase components, the solid solution and the Ni, Al intermetallic phase, both of which have a face-centered cubic lattice with parameters close in absolute magnitude (3.57 Å). In addition, an alloyed (Ti, Cr, W) C carbide appears after quench. Other carbides detected: Cr, C3, (Cr, Fe, W, Mo)23C6, Fe3W3C, and the Ni3Ti phase. Most stable are the (Ti, Cr, W)C and the Cr7C3 phases. The carbide phase of the alloy quenched at 1,280°C contains approximately 75% (Ti, Cr, W) C, 20% Cr, C, and 5% of the other carbides. Because of the

Card 2/3

Selection of a heat-treatment regime for ...

\$/743/62/000/001/008/008

exceedingly complex alloying, the alloy manifests an inertness with respect to heat treatment; however, after quenching from 1,200-1,225°C, its properties are improved. The T of 1,225° lies above the solubility boundary of the intermetallic phase. A suitable heat treatment of this alloy consists of quenching from T 1,225° after 2-hr holding at that T. An additional reheating of the quenched alloy to T from 700-850° leads to an increase in its hardness from 406 kg/mm² after quenching alone to 450 kg/mm² after quenching & reheat to 800°C. However, reheating to 1,050° reduces the hardness of the alloy to 340 kg/mm². There are 2 figures and 5 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva, AN USSR (Institute of Casting Production, AS UkrSSR).

Card 3/3

37206

S/126/62/013/004/020/022 E091/E435

12.1152

Braun, M.P., Gusliyenko, Yu.A., Chernyy, V.G.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Fine crystal structure of a highly alloyed nickel-base

casting alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.4, 1962,

626-631

TEXT: The factors determining the mechanical properties of a heterogeneous highly alloyed refractory nickel-base casting alloy, containing W, Mo, etc as alloying elements were studied. By means of X-ray analysis (using Cu, Cr and Co irradiations), the dependence on temperature and soaking time prior to quenching of the dimensions of the regions of coherent scatter of X-rays (mosaic blocks) in the matrix and the intermetalloid phase, of the crystal lattice parameters and their degree of inhomogeneity and of the degree of third-order distortions of the crystal lattices of the intermetalloid and of the matrix, were studied. The composition of the carbide phases was also investigated. The dimensions of the intermetalloid phase blocks were determined from the width of the interference lines (111); those of the Card 1/4

Fine crystal structure ...

S/126/62/013/004/020/022 E091/E435

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mosaic blocks of the matrix and the inhomogeneity of its lattice parameter were determined by means of harmonic analysis of the form of interference of (111). The dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the matrix were also determined from the change in integral intensity of the line (111). The modulus of elasticity was determined by means of an ultrasonic apparatus, using a dynamic method. The characteristic temperature and the value of the mean square deviations of atoms in the lattice was found by calculation from the values of the moduli of elasticity. linear grain sizes of the alloy were measured by counting the units on a microsection plateau. The U.T.S. in tension was determined on a universal 30 ton Baldwin-type machine; the hardness was measured on a TM(TP)-type (Vickers) machine, by means of a diamond pyramid at a load of 30 kg. The microstructure of the alloy was studied by means of a MUM-7 (MIM-7) microscope. The intermetalloid and carbide phases were studied in the isolated state. It was found that the mosaic blocks in and the quantity of the intermetalloid phase after quenching the alloy from 1150 to 1180°C remain the same as in the original as-cast state. Card 2/4

Fine crystal structure ...

S/126/62/013/004/020/022 E091/E435

Quenching from above 1200°C led to a reduction of the \u03c4-phase blocks. Quenching of the alloy from 1200 and 1280°C resulted in an increase in the quantity of Y'-phase; the degree of third order distortion of this phase remained practically constant in the entire quenching temperature range. The inhomogeneity of crystal lattice parameter decreased with increase in quenching temperature up to 1180°C. Quenching from 1200°C resulted in a sharp increase of the degree of inhomogeneity of crystal lattice parameter; the concentration inhomogeneity remained constant with further increase in temperature, up to 1280°C. The modulus of elasticity remained constant after quenching from 1150 to 1280°C. The characteristic temperature is within the limits 445 to 455°C. Quenching from 1150 to 1200°C did not cause great changes in The results of microstructural studies of the alloy It is concluded confirmed the results of X-ray investigation. that the improvement in strength and refractoriness of the alloy investigated after quenching from 1200 to 1250°C is due essentially to a change in quantity, state and distribution of the intermetalloid There is I figure. phase.

Card 3/4

5/126/62/013/004/020/022

Fine crystal structure ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR

(Institute of Foundry Production AS UkrSSR)

SUBMETTED:

June 17, 1961 (initially) November 1, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

YMRMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; VALEDINSKAYA, L.K.; LAZAREVA, Ye.N.; AVTSYN, A.P.; AZLETSKAYA, A.Ye.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; RAVICH, B.V.; RYKALEVA, A.M.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

Experimental study of protein-free preparations from the liver and the thymus. Trudy ANN SSSR 22:14-21 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

(Antibiotics) (Tuberculosis)

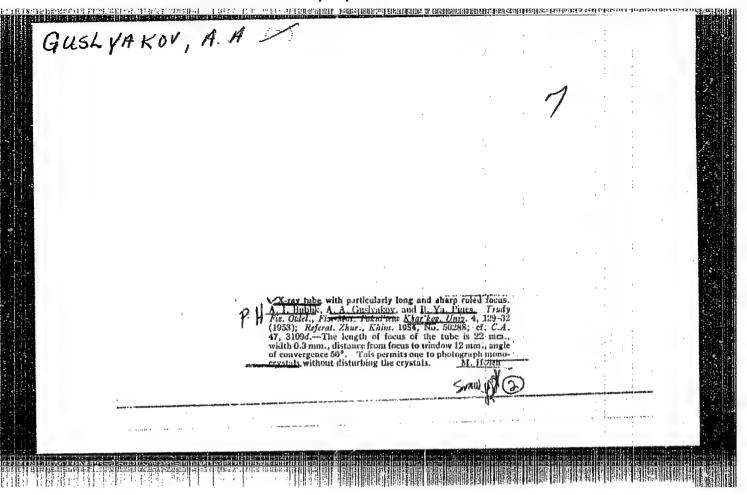
YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; AVTSYN, A.P.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

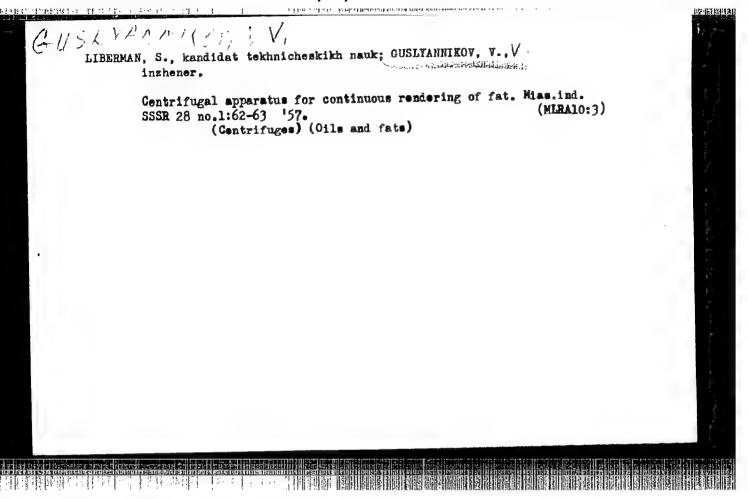
Experimental study of Soviet "kampolon" in hematogenic tuberculosis in animals and an attempt to use this preparation in practice. Trudy AMS (MLRA 6:6)

SSSR 22:21-25 '52. (Tuberculosis) (Antibiotics)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; SEMICH, A.I.; AVTSYN, A.P.; RAVICH, B.V.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; LAZAREVA, Ye.N.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

Study of streptomycin and of combined streptomycin preparations. Trudy
AMN SSSR 22: 17-46 152. (MLRA 6:6)
(Streptomycin)





method of prinding row fat and solting it out (on the basis of the "AVZh" contrifugal apparatus." Hos, 1958. 19 pp (Ein of Higher Education USSK. Bos Tochnological Inst of Most and Dairy Industrina), 150 cepies (KL, 26-58, 109)

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ROGACH, Lidiya Trofimovna; CUSIXAYEV, A.V., red.; COROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Reader on machine tools in English] Khrestomatiia po stankam; na angliiskom iazyke. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1963. 111 p. (NIRA 17:2)

GORDON, Aleksandr L'vovich; ROSSIYANSKIY, Lev Savel'yevich; BEL'TSEV, A.N., retsenzent; GUSMAN, A.I., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Economics, organization, and planning in the radio industry]
Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie radiotekhnicheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 351 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Radio industry)

GORDON, Aleksandr L'vovich; ROSSIYANSKIY, Lev Savel'yevich; GUSMAN, A.I., red.

[Collection of problems and exercises on the economics, organization and planning of the radio industry] Sbernik zadach i uprazhnenii po ekonomike, organizatsii i planirovaniiu radiotekhnicheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 158 p. (MIRA 17:12)

VLASOV, O.Y., doktor tekhn. mauk, prof.; VEYDENBAUM, G.I., imih.; YEREMEYEV, G.G., imzh.; KAZBEK-KAZIYEV, Z.A.; GUSMAN, A.Z.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.izd-va; TARKHOVA, K.Ye., tekhm. red.

[Durability of enclosing and structural elements; physical bases] Dolgovechnost' ograzhdaiushchikh i stroitel'mykh konstruktsii; fizicheskie osnovy. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut stroitel'noy fiziki. 2. Laboratoriya dolgovechmosti ograzhdayushchikh konstruktsiy Instituta stroitel'moy fiziki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Vlasov, Veydenbaum, Yeremeyev, Kazbek-Kaziyev, Gusmam). 2. Chlemkorrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Vlasov). (Building materials—Testing)

Cand Med Sci

cusman, B. s.

Dissertation: "Value Apparatus of Heart in the Cases of Certain Acute Infections." 19/12/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva Sum 71

Primary cancer of the trachea. Arkh.pat., Moskva 12 no.2:83-85
Mar-Apr 50. (CLML 19:4)

L. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head - Academician A.I.Abrikosov) of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Moscow.

Gusman, B.S. (Moscow)

Gardiac valves in certain acute diseases. Arkh.pat. 16 no.1:42-52
Ja-Mr '54.

1. Iz kafedry matologicheskoy anatomii (saveduyushchiy - akademik
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(Heart)

GUSMAN, B.C.; Pleulina, T.V. (Noskva)

Morehology of the vaccination process in guinea pigu incomlated

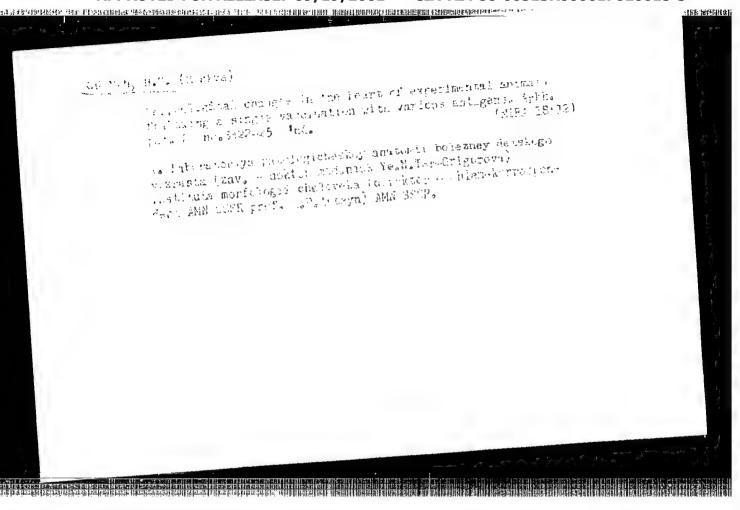
diphtheria-pertussis, pertussis vaccine and diphtheria in. Arkh. pat. no.12:32-38 162 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz patemorfologicheskey laboratorii (sav. - kmal. med. nauk B.S. Gusman) Kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologich :kikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha (direktor L.S. Ogloblina).

TER-G-YCCHOV. Y. N. doktor med. rauk: COSMAN. B.D. kunc med. rauk: http://doct.com/med.nauk/(Makvo)

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Rambilk. 4rkh. pst. 27 nc. 10.92-34 *65.



RUBACHEV, G.N.; EPSHTEYN, R.R.; GUSHAN F.T.

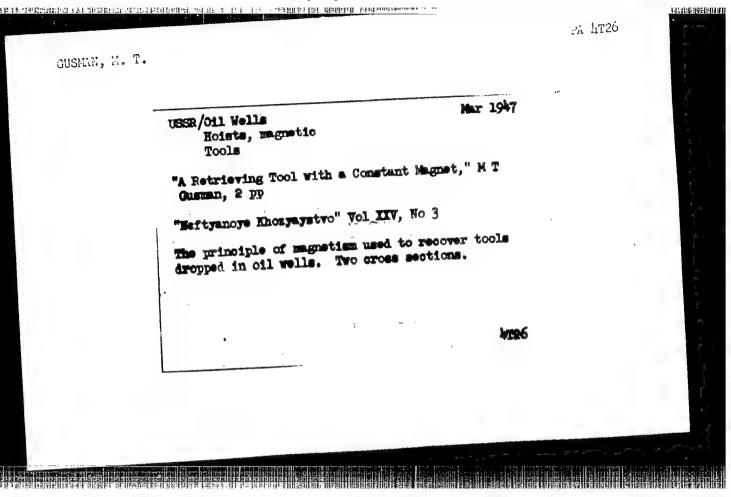
Means of lowering the costs of petroleum prodets. Khim.i tekh.
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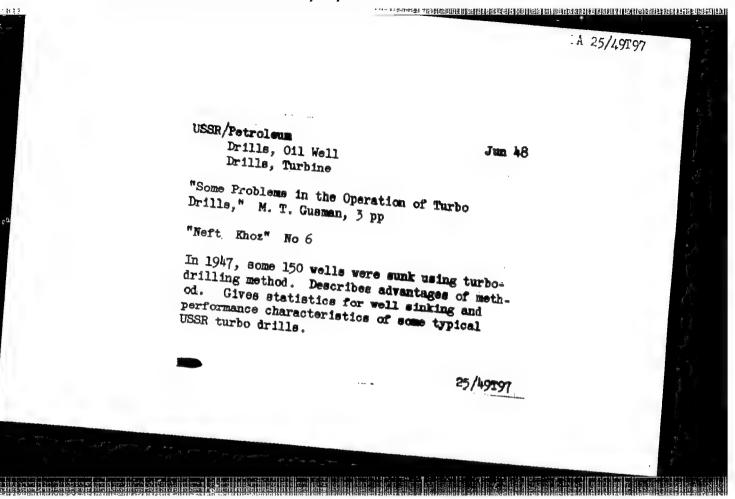
1. TSentral'nyy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana RSFSR.
(Petroleum products)

MILYAVSKIY, Il'ya Osipovich; KHABAROV, Nikolay Fedorovich; KVACHEV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; GUSMAN, L., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[Economic accountability on collective farms; practices of collective farms near Moscow] Khozraschet v kolkhozakh; iz opyta kolkhozov Podmoskov'ia. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960. 151 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Collective forms--Accounting)





Beillise :

Turbine drilling of oil wells i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1952.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi

TN870.G93

Subject

USSR/Mining

AID P - 328

Card

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1/2

Author

Gusman, M. T.

Title

Periofical

Means for an increase in efficiency of turbine drilling Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 6-12, My 1954

Abstract

The author presents a review of various data on high speed drilling in the Tuymaz, Bashkir and Tataf regions and suggests applying the same methods in the Azneft to increase efficiency in drilling. Special turbo-drills of sectional type were designed, constructed and tested in the mechanical repair base of Azneft! Sections of the turbo-drills can be assembled to produce 100, 150 and 190 turbo-drill stages. The efficiency of drilling is increased with high speed and high pressure on drill, lubricated with fast moving clay solution. Maximum efficiency was obtained with combined drilling and percussion operations. 5 tables, 1 chart and 1 drawing.

Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 6-12, My 1954. (additional card) AID P - 328

Card : 2/2

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Mining

AID P - 2709

Card 1/1

Pub. - 6/27

Author

: Gusman, M. T.

Title

Results in applying sectional turbo-drills

Periodical

Neft. khoz. v. 33, #6, 15-20, Je 1955

Abstract

Description of a new type of sectional turbo-drill, the TS3-8" and TS3-10", which was found to be more efficient for deep well drilling. Data on performance and a design diagram are given.

Institution:

None

Submitted

No date

Subject : USSR/Mining

021 H 2 2 2 1 1 1

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 3/25

Authors : Bulakh, G. I., M. T. Gusman and A. I. Kolemasov

Title : Method of proper selection of turbodrills and their

most efficient operation

Periodical: Neft. khoz., v. 33, #11, 14-22, N 1955

Abstract : In order to ascertain the most effective conditions for turbodrill work, the author presents graphical charts in

which for different types of turbodrills the relationships of varied parameters essential to drill performance are plotted (pressure and its changes, pumps discharge, drill rotating speeds, etc.). 2 references, 1943 and 1955.

AID P - 3815

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

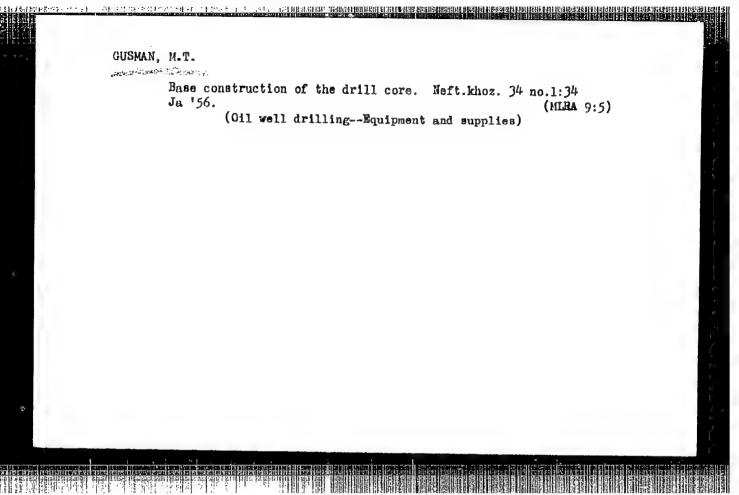
SHUMOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; SOBKINA, Irina Viktorovna; GUSMAN M.T. redaktor;

KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise manual on turbine drills] Kratkii spravochnik po turboburam.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianci i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956, 141 p. (MIRA 9:10)

(Boring machinery)



Gusman, Mikhail Timofeyevich

Turbobur [Turbine drill, by]
M. Gusman, [1] G. Barshay. Moskva,
"Molodaya Gvardiya", 1957.

60 p. illus., diagrs. (Tekhnika
Shestoy Pyatiletki)

Bibliographical footnotes.

6 05 man, 11, 7.

AUTHOR:

Gusman, M. T., Zalkin, S. L.

TITLE:

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well Turbine Drilling (O primenenii zaboynykh mekhanizmov

93-5-5/19

podachi pri turbinnom burenii glubokikh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL:

Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 16-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

One of the problems confronting drillers in deep and deflected well turbine drilling is the maintenance of sufficient and constant pressure on the bit. For various reasons the drill pipe has a tendency to become suspended

affecting thereby the penetration rate of the bit.

In rotary drilling this problem was solved by installing a string of weighted drill pipe above the bit. In 1956, the Tatneft' Association introduced this method in turbine drilling with positive results. The only drawback was that since the weighted drill pipe was 277 m long (Well No. 1469), so much time was lost in lifting and lowering operations

that it offset any advantage gained by the introduction of the weighted drill pipe. The VNIIburneft' (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Drilling) devised

Card 1/4

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well (Cont.)

another method of maintaining a constant pressure on the bit. The device known as a ZMP (zaboynyy mekhanizm podachi - a forwarding face mechanism) is located above and attached to, the turbo drill itself, allowing the turbo drill and its bit to remain under constant pressure, which can be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{PF}{1000} + q_t + q_n$$

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where P is the pressure drop across the turbo drill, F - the area of the piston, $q_{\rm t}$ - the weight of the turbo drill and $q_{\rm m}$ the weight of the movable part of the ZMP. It is stated that the fact that the instrument helps to maintain a constant pressure on the bit is somewhat inconsistent with the requirements of drilling, but it is more advantageous to have such a constant load than to be unable to vary the load altogether as is the case with deep well drilling. A detailed description of

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The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well (Cont.)

the forwarding device and its operation is given (Fig. 1 and 2). In order to increase the load on the bit, weighted drill pipe may be installed between the ZMP and the turbodrill. An additional load can be achieved by using a two- or three- piston ZMP. The maximum load of a three-piston designed and tested by the VNIIburneft' in the Tatar Republic in 1956 was 30 t. To test the effect of the ZMP on the penetration rate and on the footage drilled per bit the VNIIburneft' conducted experimental work in two adjoining wells in the Mukhanovo area under identical geological and engineering conditions with and without the forwarding devices. The data in Fig. 3 shows the change in the penetration rate and in the footage drilled per bit both with and without the ZMP devices to be a function of the depth of the well. The ZMP devices increase the penetration rate and the footage drilled per bit, which also increase as the depth of the well increases. Production drilling made it possible to test several types of ZMP devices. The specifications of various ZMP mechanisms are given in the table. In conclusion the author states: 1) The existing methods of regulating the weight on the Card 3/4

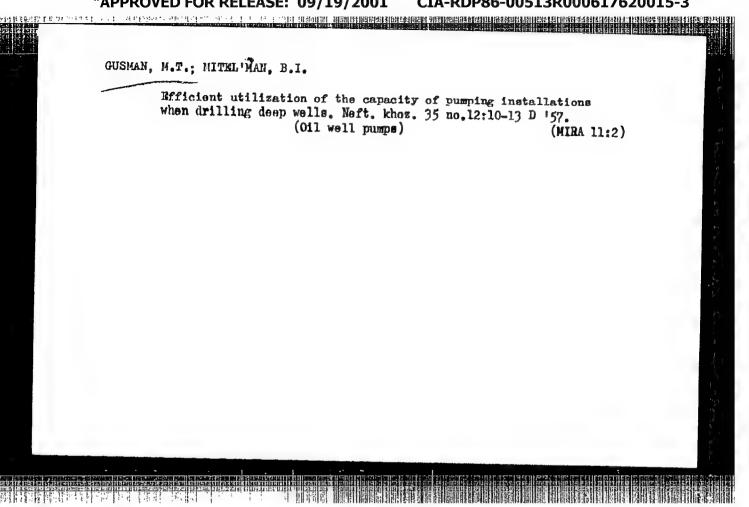
The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanism in Deep Well (Cont.)

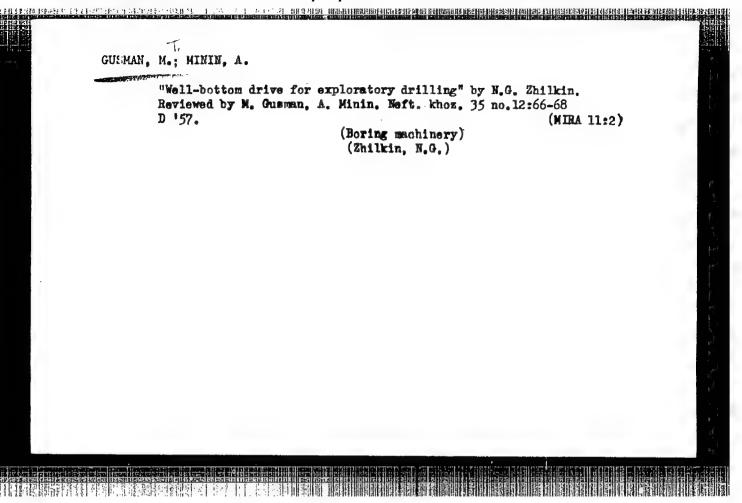
blt are not satisfactory and affect adversely the turbodrill performance indices, especially in drilling deep and deflected wells. 2) The use of ZMP devices is recommended since it makes the penetration of a turbodrill independent of whether the drill type becomes suspended or not. 3) Experience shows that the ZMP device increases the penetration rate and the footage drilled per bit, especially in deep well drilling. 4) The ZMP devices designed by the VNIIburneft' should be tested in deep well drilling on a large scale in the eastern and southern regions.

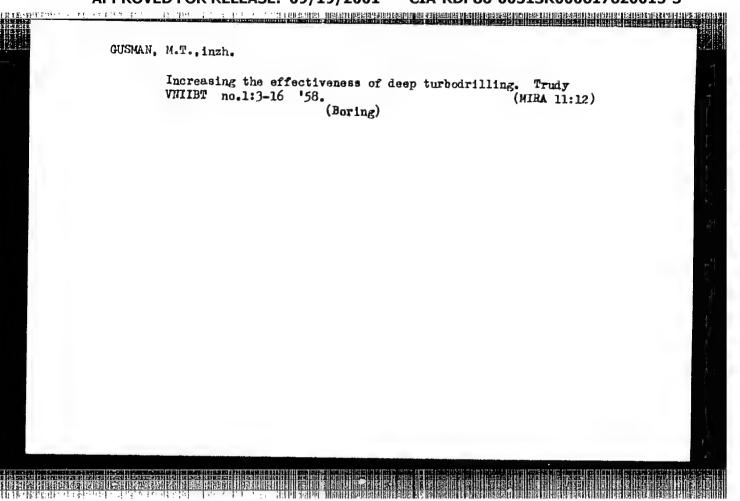
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Card 4/4

Trubodrilling wells with diminishing diameters. Weft.khoz. 35 no.2:11-14 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)







4(5)

SOV/93-58-12-3/16

AUTHOR:

Gusman, M.T. and Perlin, S.M.

TITLE:

About Plastic Turbines for Turbodrills (O plastmassovykh turbinakh

turbobura)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 14-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The vanes of turbines for the first turbodrills were simplified and executed in the form of so-called grids (Fig 1). In 1940 turbine disks were cast in one-piece from wrought iron. In 1943 the Yugo-Kamskiy Plant learned to cast steel rotors and stators and in 1944-45 plants in the Perm' Oblast began casting one-piece turbine disks from steel. Currently turbines are cast from 35 IB steel in earthen molds. The ends of these turbines were out in 2-3 hours and consequently the turbodrill fails after 150-350 hours of operation. The Verkhne-Serginskiy Plant produced an experimental lot of turbines by precision casting but they proved economically unacceptable as the cast turbines with inserted vanes. Nevertheless, it is still possible to cast a turbine of higher efficiency, smoother vanes, and improved profile. But this will not decrease the production cost nor increase the quantity of turbines since these factors depend on the

Card 1/2

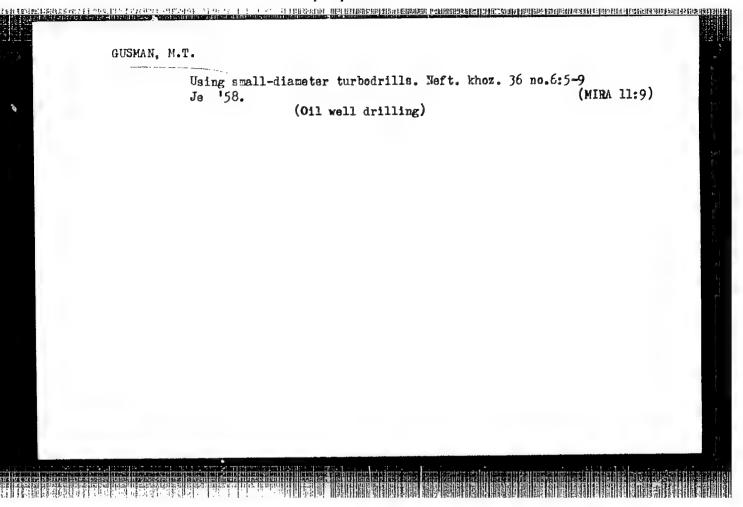
超相對關聯聯聯發發生計劃發展的原準整備的時間 11年

The vanes of turbines (Cont.)

sov/93-58-12-3/16

material used in turbine production. The selection of material is determined by the operating conditions of the turbine parts (Fig.2). But the operating conditions of the flow area of the rotor, stator, and hubs vary and, therefore, solid cast turbines are unjustified and merely complicate the production of the parts and raise the cost. In 1956, the VNIIBT Institute began developing turbines with plastic flow areas and steel hubs. The design was prepared by R.A. Icennesyam. M.T. Gusman, G.A. Lyubimov, S.M. Perlin, B.D. Malkin, and M.M. Turok (patent No. 12172). The test materials included caprone, tar 68, polyethylene, and polyvinylchloride (Table 1). The experimental model (Fig 3) in conjunction with a TS4-5" turbodrill was tested at the Kandry Oilpool of the Bashzapadnefterazvedka Trust and in conjunction with a TSMP-5" turbodrill in wells of the Oktyabr'skiy Exploration Drilling Department of the Trust. The test results are given in Tables 2-3. The tests showed that plastic turbixes can be employed with turbodrills. They conclude that extensive employment of plastic turbines will enable them to reduce the cost of turbine production by more than half and considerably increase the output of turbodrills and spare turbines without substantially extending the industrial sites or increasing the investments in equipment. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2



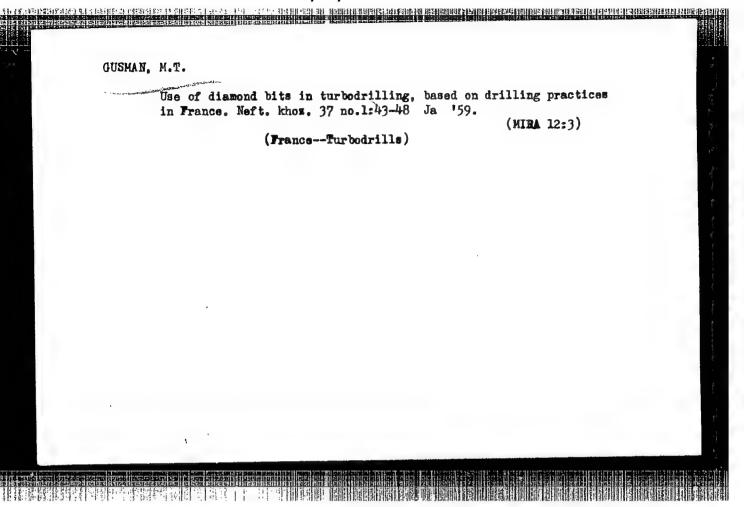
GUSMAN, M. I., IOANNESYAN, R. A., TREBIN, F. A., OSTROVSKIY, A. P., TAGIYEV, E. I., TITKOV, N. I., SHMAREV, A. T., GELFGAT, Y. A., MININ, A. A., and SHASKIN, V. D.

"Progress of Turbodrilling and Studying New Methods of Drilling Wells in the USSR."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York City.

GUSMAN, Moisey Timofeyevich; KOL'CHENKO, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; SILIN, Askol'd Aleksandrovich; RASTOVA, G.V., vedushchiy red.; FEDO-TOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Rubber-metal turbodrill bearings] Rezino-metallicheskie podshipniki turboburov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:3) (Bearings (Machinery)) (Turbodrills)



TIMDREYEV, N.S.; GUSMAN, M.T.

Drilling equipment and drilling tools at the exhibition in Tulsa (United States). Meft.khoz. 37 no.12:56-60 p '59.

(Tulsa-Exhibitions)

(Oil well drilling-Equipment and supplies)

TIMOFEYEV, Nikolay Stepanovich, inzh.; GUSMAN, Mikhail Timofeyevich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye MALYSHEV, D.G., inzh. DUBROVINA, N.D., 'vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Drilling practices in the United States] Burenie skvazhin v SShA. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-top-livnoi lit-ry, 1960. 194 p. (MIRA 13:12) (United States--Oil well drilling)

GUSMAN, M. T.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Turbine drilling of petroleum and gas wells. Paper of studies and inventions presented in application for the academic degree of candidate of technical sciences." Baku, 1961. 81 pp; (Joint Council of Azerbaydzhan Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov and Institutes and Establishments Academy of Sciences Azer SSR); 250 copies; free; (KL, 10-61 sup, 213)

GUSMAN, N.T.; ZAKKHIN, A.M.

Testing diamond bits in deep drilling fields of the Azerbaijan Association for Petroleum Production. Neft. khoz. 38 no.12:11-17 (Azerbaijan—Boring machinery—Testing)

GUSMAN, M.T.; LYUBIMOV, B.G.; BARSHAY, G.S.

Possibilities of increasing the torque in sectionalizing turbodrills. Neft. khos. 40 no.11:12-16 N *62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Turbodrills) (Torque)